## Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Budget Estimates Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)



February 2002

#### I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) provides legal services to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense Field Activities, and the Defense Agencies. The largest component of DLSA, the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), adjudicates numerous types of cases that arise from all Military Departments and Defense Agencies. DOHA provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for contractors performing classified work for all DoD components and twenty other Federal Agencies and Departments. In addition, DOHA conducts personal appearances and issues decisions in security clearance cases for DoD civilian employees and military personnel. DOHA also conducts hearings and issues decisions in cases involving claims for DoD Dependents Schools Activity benefits and CHAMPUS payment for medical services. A recently added claims function includes review of uniformed service and carrier claims for loss or damage of household goods and review of waiver applications. DOHA traditionally provides support to the Deputy General Counsel (Legal Counsel). Finally, DOHA functions as the point of contact for selection of third party neutrals in DOHA alternative dispute resolution processes. As experienced in FY 2001, it is anticipated that the increasing number of referrals of completed industrial security clearance cases from the Defense Security Service (DSS) will continue in FY 2002, which will subsequently result in more cases requiring review and participation by the DOHA. Since DOHA's personnel security missions are essential to national security, budget estimates provide for additional personnel and related costs to adjudicate the cases generated by the DSS elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs.

All customary expenses required to operate a government activity are financed, including salaries and benefits, travel, rental of office space, rental of equipment, communications, and the cost of supplies and equipment.

#### DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY

### Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Budget Estimates

#### Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

#### II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

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		FY 2001	Budget		Current	FY 2003
Α.	Activity Groups:	<u>Actuals</u>	Request	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
	1. DLSA HQ	2,643	3,537	3,013	3,227	3,462
	2. DOHA	8,564	<u>8,538</u>	8,487	9,107	10,923
	Total	11,207	12,075	11,500	12,334	14,385
В.	Reconciliation Sur	mmary:				
				Change	Change	
				FY 2002/2002	FY 2002/2003	
1.	Baseline Funding			12,075	12,334	
	Congressional Adjustments Subtotal Appropriated Amount			-575	0	
				11,500	0	
	Price Changes			-25726		
	Program Changes			809	1,325	
	Subtotal Baselin	e Funding		12,334	14,385	
	Current estimate			12,334	14,385	
Rec	conciliation of Inc	reases and D	ecreases:			
1. 2. 3.	2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed):					
	a) Management headquarters reduction -421					
b) DJAS Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)						-425

#### DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY

#### Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide

#### Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Budget Estimates

#### Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

#### II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands) (Con't):

	Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions):  a) Section 8102 - Reduction in travel costs  b) Section 8123 - Reduction for Business Process Reform  Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	-60 -87	-147
5.	Congressional Earmarks:	-3	
	a) Indian Lands Mitigation Total Congressional Earmarks	-3	-3
6.	FY 2002 Appropriated Amount		11,500
	Functional Transfers-In		0
	Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional)		0
	Functional Transfers-Out		0
	Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		0
11.	Price Change		25
12.	Program Increase		
	a. Filling of civilian personnel vacancies/retaining temporary employees scheduled to leave in FY 2002		834
13.	Program Decrease		
	a. Reduction in support contracts to offset price change		-25
	Revised FY 2002 Current Estimate		12,334
	Price Growth		726
	Transfers In		0
	Transfers Out		0
18.	Program Increase		
	a. Program Growth in FY 2003	0.44	
	(1) Increase of three FTE	341	
	(2) Increased CASU to assist in alleviating case backload	380	
	(3) Restoration of support contracts to FY 2001 level	586	
	(4) Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund Total Increases	20	1,327
1 0	Program Decreases		1,341
19.	a. Program Decreases in FY 2003		
	(1) GSA rental payments		
	Total Decreases		-2
20	FY 2003 Budget Request		14,385
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#### III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) provides legal services to the staff elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Agencies. DLSA's activities include providing opinions and counseling on legal compliance issues affecting policy formulation and implementation; participation in developing the Department's legislative program, including drafting legislation and comments; negotiations on behalf of DoD clients with private entities and other Government agencies; ensuring proper use of Government funds and property; adherence to ethical standards; and participation in contractual matters. The Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), the largest component of DLSA, provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for contractor personnel doing classified work for all DoD components and 20 other Federal Agencies and Departments and conducts personal appearances and issues decisions in security clearance cases for DoD civilian employees and military personnel. DOHA also conducts hearings and issues decisions in cases involving the special education programs of the Department of Defense's overseas and domestic school systems, and CHAMPUS payment for medical services. DOHA also adjudicates various financial claims including, but not limited to, claims related to uniform services members' pay, allowances, travel, transportation, retired pay, and survivor benefits; claims by transportation carriers for amounts collected from them for loss and damage incurred to property incident to shipment at Government expense; claims for proceeds of sale of unclaimed property coming into the custody or control of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Coast Guard; and petitions for waiver of debts owed by employees to the Government. DLSA is evaluated on the basis of the quality and timeliness of its myriad of services; adherence to appropriate standards of professional conduct and Department of Defense ethical standards; the professional independence, impartiality and competence exhibited by its attorneys; and its overall responsiveness to the needs of its clients.

#### Industrial Security Clearance Review (ISCR) Program

The due process hearings and appeals of the Industrial Security Program are DOHA's central mission implementing DoD Directive 5220.6. The Industrial Security Program was created as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in Greene v. McElroy, 360 US 474, 79 S. Ct. 1400, 3 L. Ed.2d 1377 (1959). In response to the Greene decision, President Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10865 on February 20, 1960. Executive Order 10865 requires a hearing in which contractor employees are given the opportunity to appear before the decisionmaker to confront and cross-examine witnesses and attempt to rebut the Government's case.

#### III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

Executive Order 10865, as amended by Executive Order 10909, Executive Order 11382 and Executive Order 12829 mandate the due process regulation found in Department of Defense Directive 5220.6. Executive Order 12829, January 6, 1993, established DoD as the executive agent for the entire federal government's implementation of the new National Industrial Security Program (NISP) along with continuing responsibility for implementation of the procedural requirements of Executive Order 10865. Section 203 of Executive Order 12829 continues the process mandated by Executive Order 10865. Finally, Executive Order 12968, signed August 2, 1995 by President Clinton did not affect the program and was specifically designed not to change the full due process given to contractors.

The workload associated with the Industrial Security (ISCR) cases DOHA handles is currently increasing as a result of security reinvestigation backlogs anticipated during FY 2002 and FY 2003.

#### Personal Appearance (PA) Program

Executive Order 12968, which President Clinton signed on August 2, 1995, mandated that the "opportunity to appear personally" be part of security clearance due process for all military and civilian clearance applicants. DoD Regulation 5200.2-R provides for "personal appearances" by military and civilian clearance applicants which are handled by the same DOHA Administrative Judges who handle cases involving employees of Defense contractors and of other contractors. This decision was made in part due to the collective experience of the DOHA Administrative Judges in convening industrial security clearance hearings and the logic of centralizing security clearance due process proceedings generally in the Department. DOHA is the only DoD entity with experience providing a clearance applicant with the opportunity to appear personally as a regular part of due process.

The workload associated with the personal appearance cases DOHA handles is currently increasing as a result of security reinvestigation backlogs anticipated during FY 2002 and FY 2003.

#### III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

#### Claims Appeals Board

The Claims Appeals Board has ultimate settlement authority over many different types of claims and related matters. This authority is relatively new within the Department of Defense (DoD), and resulted from legislation in 1995 and 1996 which transferred claim settlement responsibility from the Comptroller General to, among others, the Secretary of Defense. The Board is a streamlined reconstitution of the portion of the GAO/OGC division which considered uniformed service and carrier claims. Under Title 31, United States Code, Section 3702, the Secretary of Defense now settles claims involving uniformed service members' pay, allowances, travel, transportation, retired pay, and survivor benefits. Additionally, he settles claims by transportation carriers involving amounts collected from them for loss or damage incurred to property incident to shipments at government expense. The Secretary's responsibilities in these areas are not restricted to DoD. The Secretary also has the statutory responsibility for settling the accounts of deceased DoD service members. As a result of a recent Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Determination Order, the Secretary was given the OMB Director's general claims settlement authority over most activities within DoD, and the bulk of the waiver authority within the Federal government; i.e., the Secretary now exercises the former authority of the Comptroller General to consider applications by service members and DoD employees to waive overpayment debts exceeding \$1,500, and upon request advises on-DoD agencies on waiver applications by their civilian employees.

Claims appeals board workload is expected to increase. For example, the number of carrier claims regarding loss and damage increased dramatically during the last year that such claims were considered at GAO, and they continue to increase. Changes to GAO's statutory authority to relieve certifying, dispersing and other accountable officers of financial liability may result in added responsibilities.

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#### Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

#### III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Workload:	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Cases Reviewed (ISCR & PA)	21 <b>,</b> 150	30 <b>,</b> 875	34,305
Hearing cases (ISCR/PA/TRICARE/DODEA)	1,069	1,500	1,666
Claims cases Reviewed	1 <b>,</b> 575	1 <b>,</b> 625	1,805
Mediations	25	30	33

#### IV. Personnel Summary:

				Change
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2002/FY 2003
Active Military End Strength (E/	/S) (Total)			
Officer	2	1	1	0
Enlisted	5	8	7	-1
Total	7	9	8	<del>-</del> 1
Civilian End Strength (Tota	al)			
U.S. Direct Hire	<del></del> 96	104	104	0
Active Military Average Str	rength (A/S)	) (Total)		
Officer	2	1	1	0
Enlisted	5	8	7	-1
Total	7	9	8	<del>-</del> 1
Civilian FTEs (Total)				
U.S. Direct Hire	89	101	104	3

#### V. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

	Change from				Change from			
	FY2001 to FY2002				FY2002 to FY2003			
	FY 2001	Price	Program	FY 2002	Price	Program	FY 2003	
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION								
Exec, Gen & Spec Schedules	9,002	414	1,272	10,688	723	341	11,752	
Disability Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Travel of Persons	291	5	4	300	5	0	305	
PRMRF Purchases	318	29	-37	310	-20	20	310	
Rental Payment to GSA	371	7	83	461	9	-2	468	
Purchased Communications	33	1	21	55	1	0	56	
Supplies & Materials	134	2	-116	20	1	0	21	
Printing/Reproduction	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	
Equipment Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment	31	1	<b>-</b> 9	23	0	0	23	
Other Contracts	1,014	17	-567	464	7	966	1,437	
Other Costs	<u>3</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total	11,207	476	651	12,334	726	1,325	14,385	